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be organized into one guild. The ownership of the railways should be vested in the state and the guild would be responsible for the carrying-on of the industry. Or, in other words, the labor monopoly now in existence should be organized so that its executive force could trade direct with the nation for the supply of that which it would have for sale, the labor of its units." Mr. Kenney does not consider this an ideal solution, but claims for it the merit of being practical.

This book, while not as sentimental as is much of the literature that is at present being written on the general subject of labor unrest, cannot be said to be a scientific treatise of the labor problem arising in the railroad industry. The writer often gives statistics to prove his contention but fails in many cases to give references, in more than a general way, for the sources of his figures. This, regardless of the accuracy of any data given, casts a shadow of doubt over the argument. Especially is this true in the case of a reader who may have had experience in reading the literature of industrial disputes. Further, no bibliography is given by which statements might be corroborated. It is the work of a layman writing for the general reader.

Artificial Flower Makers. By MARY VAN KLEECK. New York: Survey Associates, Inc., 1913. 12mo, pp. xix+261. \$1.50.

This study of the artificial flower-trade workers by Mary Van Kleeck is the second of a series of investigations on women in industry made by the Russell Sage Foundation Committee on Women's Work. The study is based on first-hand information secured from employers and employees in New York City where three-fourths of the artificial flowers made in the United States are produced. The purpose of the investigation was to ascertain "the well-being of the girls employed, in so far as it could be measured in wages, hours of labor, regularity of employment, opportunity to acquire skill, chance to advance, and the conditions of living made possible by the wages received."

The results of the study show very low wages and intermittent employment. It is not possible in the trade to make up a stock of goods because of changing fashions. The producer of artificial flowers does not know what kinds of flowers will be in demand. He can make flowers only on orders, which means rush work for a short while, followed by a slack season. Because of the nature of the work, much of it can be done at home; this tends to lower wages. In 13.3 per cent of the cases investigated, the workers received less than three dollars per week, while the average was only \$6.37 per week. The Fifty-four Hour Labor Law of New York is evaded in over three-fourths of the shops by the sending of work home by the employers to be done after closing hours.

A comparison of the trade in the United States and France showed that the conditions under which the business is conducted in this country preclude any

possibility of its ever becoming an art; quality is sacrificed to quantity, and no opportunity is given to the workers to learn the trade.

The volume is an excellent presentation of a very careful and accurate investigation of the conditions of employment of women in the flower-making industry. Though the conditions shown are particularly those of one trade, they are more or less common to all trades in which women are employed.

Industrial Warfare. By CHARLES WATNEY and JAMES A. LITTLE.

New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1913. Pp. x+353. \$2.00 net.

The object of this volume, as stated by its authors, is to give an epitome of the labor movement "which may explain to the ordinary reader the exact significance and the probabilities of the growing unrest." This end is accomplished by first giving a brief history of the labor organizations in Great Britain, definitions of the "-isms" in labor unrest, followed by a discussion of the labor situation in the more important industries. After the *status quo* of the labor unrest has thus been set forth the authors take up and discuss the attitude of the government toward labor, and the suggested remedies from the viewpoints of the employer, the worker, and the general public.

At the end of each chapter is given in brief a short sketch of the lives of the men actively engaged in this labor struggle, those of both the workers and the employers. The last chapter gives a summary of the labor legislation that has been passed in England, in her colonies, and in foreign countries. Appendices, which are useful in understanding discussions in the earlier part of the book, are also added.

To one who wishes a brief statement of labor conditions as they exist today in England this is a valuable book. The authors set forth the conditions that exist in this perplexing question in a clear, forceful, and unimpassioned manner. Having stated the situation as it exists, they leave it to the reader to draw his own conclusions. It undoubtedly would have added to the merit of the book had a bibliography been appended to suggest helpful readings to those who might wish to inquire into this subject more closely.

The Wage Earner. By JOHN MITCHELL. Washington, D.C.: P. S. Ridsdale, 1913. 8vo, pp. 186. \$1.00.

"Problems of the wage-earner" would perhaps indicate better what Mr. Mitchell wishes to deal with here. He has considered the special bearing on the worker of various specific social and economic phenomena of present-day society rather than given a comprehensive or unified study of the worker's position and its causes. Such an exposition of these special problems is, however, pertinent. Regardless of how the present situation came about, the results of unrestricted immigration, of the general adoption of industrial efficiency schemes, and of a certain attitude on boycotting and injunctions by the